
City of Sammamish Police Department

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004 Fifth Annual Report on Police Performance



Created for the City of Sammamish by:

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Accessible formats are available upon request.

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Letter from Chief Dick Baranzini



March, 2005

Dear Citizens of Sammamish:

Thank you for the opportunity to serve you throughout 2004. Your police department is dedicated to serving you in a spirit of customer service and problem-solving, addressing those issues of crime and quality-of-life that are of concern to all of you. The feedback and support your police department receives from the citizens and elected council members is much appreciated and makes our job so much easier.

Personnel

The City of Sammamish continues an excellent relationship with the King County Sheriff's Office through the contract for law enforcement services. The police department maintained a strength of 21 on-site personnel with an authorization to add a second operations sergeant position in 2005, which will bring the total to 22 sworn officers. Each individual officer brings with them to Sammamish a wealth of experience, training and enthusiasm for the job. While most everyone is familiar with the distinctively marked city police vehicles and the officers in their blue uniforms, many of the citizens do not realize the resources that this agency can bring in, if necessary. Search and rescue, major crimes detectives, K-9 teams, the Guardian One helicopter and a fully trained SWAT team, to name just a few, are available to the city.

Operations Sergeant Bill Bonar provided the following recap of our personnel changes during 2004, including programmed additions for January 2005:

Each year we bid farewell to some of our personnel and welcome others. This year was no exception. Veteran School Resource **Officer Ken Williams** left Skyline HS to pursue a detective position in the Sheriff's Civil Process Unit. His replacement is **Officer Alana Hall**. She was settling in to her new position when she took some time off to welcome a new infant police recruit. **Officer Toby Velie**, a certified former school teacher, has taken her place temporarily at Skyline until she returns. **Officers Lance Fralick, Keith Sekora** and **Master Police Officer Nick Minzghor** have moved on to other assignments in the Sheriff's North Precinct area.

The City of Sammamish welcomed several new officers and even two returnees to the department. **Tony Garza** returned to Sammamish as a Master Police Officer. As a master police officer (MPO), he is a leader and a training officer. Prior to joining King County, Tony worked as a deputy in Arizona. He is presently assigned a day shift patrol position. **Andreas Kaltsounis** also returned to Sammamish, but this time as a Detective. He brings a strong background in investigations and has been involved in the ongoing fight against identity theft, computer crimes and other property type offenses. **Ted Boe** has replaced **Keith Sekora** as the Traffic/DUI officer working in the evenings. Ted has worked patrol and was a member of the Carnation Police Department when it was a Sheriff's Department contract. He has been quite active in the campaign to reduce accidents and injuries caused by impaired drivers. **Jim Beaumont** came to Sammamish from the Sheriff's Special Assault Unit via North Precinct patrol. For a time, he was assigned to the Skykomish area, where he developed skills and had experiences that help him handle most any situation. **Officer Hughes Ebinger** comes to us from the Kauai, Hawaii Police Department, where he worked for many years in all phases of police work. His experience and

training will certainly be an asset to the citizens of Sammamish, and he joins a long list of former Hawaii police officers who have served the city so well.

We also looked forward to some supervisory changes, to be effective in January 2005. **Sgt. Dan Pingrey**, Sammamish native and our Administrative Sergeant since incorporation, was promoted to Sheriff's Captain and transferred to the City of Shoreline. **Sgt. Jerrell Wills** was selected to replace Dan in the Administrative Sergeant position. You might recognize Sgt. Wills as the former Media Relations Officer for the Sheriff's Office, giving TV news briefings for the department. Sgt. Wills has also worked in Patrol, Special Operations, Traffic and SWAT assignments. Newly promoted **Sgt. Pat Harasek** was also scheduled to join us in the newly-authorized Operations Sergeant position, effective January 2005. He is a former Traffic Officer, Detective and MARR Accident Investigator.

Detective Andreas Kaltsounis was selected as the "Sammamish Police Officer of the Year" for 2004, indicating recognition of the high quality of work he provides for the citizens and police department of Sammamish.

Youth Programs and Police Explorer Post

The Police Department continues to be very active with the youth of our community. As has often been reported, Sammamish has the largest per-capita youth population of any incorporated city in the State of Washington, so we take our relations with youth very seriously. We have attempted to design programs that address all of the age groups, from the very young ("Junior Officer" stickers), to the elementary school level (our Police Trading Card Program and the Police Partners Program in the elementary schools), and even to the junior high/middle schools and high schools (School Resource Officers, Police Explorers, "Officer Cupid" skits, and Mock DUI Fatality reenactments with our brethren in the fire department). Our schools continue to be served by dedicated School Resource Officers: **Stan Chapin** at Eastlake, and **Toby Velie** at Skyline. **Sue Sherwood** continues teaching her innovative Police Partners Program in all of the public elementary schools in the city. Our Police Explorer Post has been very active in supporting community activities, such as the "Movies in the Park" series at Pine Lake Park and the Skyline High School Homecoming Parade. **Sue Sherwood**, **Kelly Kinser**, and **Chris Sawtelle** served as Explorer Post Advisors. We continue to be involved with the Sammamish Youth Board to produce a "RESPECT" manual for youth, which will explain police procedures and the most common offenses youth may become involved in, as well as review the constitutional rights which protect all of our citizens, youth as well as adults. Our Sammamish Police Youth Programs Ford Expedition, donated by **Evergreen Ford**, was joined by a Youth Programs Golf Cart and Trailer, donated by **Explorer Trent Dow**, as his Skyline High School Senior Project. We also serve as advisors to the criminal justice program at Skyline High School. And we began work on the third edition of our popular police trading card program, due for publication in the first half of 2005.

Traffic Safety

Traffic safety continues to be one of the main priorities of our citizens and the police department. We work very closely with the **Sammamish Public Works Department** to assure that our streets are safe for motorists, bicyclists, and pedestrians, alike. From the first days after incorporation, we have viewed the subject of traffic safety as a "Team Effort," with police, **Public Works**, and the **City Engineer** in close collaboration. **Public Works** maintains, schedules, and moves our fleet of radar reader board trailers. They also help with traffic control and cleanup at major accident scenes, which is an enormous help and lessens the time the roads must be closed. Within the police department, **Kelley Kinser**, our motorcycle officer, and **Ted Boe**, our DUI officer, are assigned to focus on traffic safety and enforcement issues, although all patrol officers assist with formal traffic complaint investigations. The Sammamish Municipal Code mandates the mandatory impound of vehicles driven by suspended/revoked and impaired drivers. Our philosophy for both suspended/revoked drivers (DWLS/R) and intoxicated drivers (DUI/Physical Control) is to "book the car, not the driver." Impounding the vehicle keeps the violator from getting back behind the wheel and driving again, and exerts some pressure on him/her to get the driver's license reinstated and obtain vehicle liability insurance, if those are issues. During 2004,

our officers arrested 80 drivers for DUI, Physical Control, and other alcohol-related driving offenses, a significant decrease over 2003. New signs have been posted at major entrances to the city that read "Suspended License? DUI? No Exceptions," with a cute representation of a car behind a tow truck! We also continue to take your traffic complaints seriously. During 2004, we investigated a total of 91 formal traffic complaints and 96 abandoned vehicle complaints.

The following recap of our traffic safety philosophy and efforts was provided by *DUI Officer Ted Boe*, and gives the perspective of an officer working to keep our streets safe for residents and visitors to Sammamish:

The most significant number associated with our traffic safety efforts during 2004 is zero. That is the number of fatal accidents in the City of Sammamish in 2004. When people die in a collision, there are two themes that seem to be constant, SPEED and ALCOHOL. This is particularly true among our youth. Traffic collisions remain the number one cause of death for young people in this county. The best ways to reduce the number of serious injury and fatal collisions are aggressive enforcement and education.

In 2004, Sammamish Police Officers continued their aggressive enforcement of Driving Under the Influence. Eighty people were arrested and charged with DUI within the City of Sammamish and immediately surrounding areas. This includes the people stopped just outside the city limits by Sammamish Police Officers. These people may have been stopped just outside the city limits, but they had either just left Sammamish, or were headed towards our city.

We regularly hear Sammamish teens admit to officers that they drink, but they would never drive after drinking. They tell us that they fear the consequences of driving with alcohol on their breath. This, in turn, tells us that we are getting the word out through the schools and other media that, for drivers under 21 who drink and drive, we have a zero tolerance policy. We also have signs posted at the entrances to Sammamish, telling people that their car will be impounded if they are arrested for DUI.

In 2005, we will continue to educate people on the dangers of Driving Under the Influence, particularly the high school students. Aggressive enforcement will also continue in 2005. Zero tolerance will be the theme for anyone under 21 years old. The result of our two-pronged approach (education and enforcement) can be summed up with the number zero: ZERO tolerance on DUI and ZERO traffic fatalities in the City of Sammamish.

Problem Solving

This year's report to our stakeholders again focuses on our Problem-Solving Projects. I ask you to pay special attention to pages 17-21, where each of the projects is discussed. It is exciting for me to see and report on the amount of thought that our officers have put into working with our citizens to solve problems of crime and the quality of life here in Sammamish.

Appreciation

On behalf of all of the members of the Sammamish Police Department, I thank you for your continued support to our officers during 2004 and for the opportunity to serve the citizens of our beautiful city. We look forward to continuing to work with you during 2005 as we protect and serve what is rightly called, "The Jewel of the East Side."

If you have any questions about this report or the services provided by the Sammamish Police Department, please visit me at City Hall, phone me at (425) 836-5674, or email me at richard.baranzini@metrokc.gov.

Committed to Excellence in Service,

Dick Baranzini
Chief of Police

City of Sammamish Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

Executive Summary

Mission

The mission of the Sammamish Police Department is to:

Provide quality, professional law enforcement services to improve public safety.

Goals & Objectives

In order to realize their mission, the Sammamish Police Department has adopted the following goals and objectives:

Goal: Reduce crime and the fear of crime.

Objective: Use information for crime analysis.

Objective: Apprehend offenders.

Objective: Prevent crime.

Objective: Improve citizens' feeling of security.

Goal: Provide high-quality, cost-effective, and accountable services to the City of Sammamish, WA.

Objective: Provide responsive services to citizens.

Objective: Provide cost-effective services to citizens.

The following report contains information on the service efforts and accomplishments of the Sammamish Police Department to support its Mission, Goals and Objectives.

Report Highlights

As stated in Chief Baranzini's letter (pages 2-4), the highlights of the year 2004 were:

- Personnel (pages 2-3)
- Youth Programs and Police Explorers (page 3)
- Traffic Safety (pages 3-4, 12-13, 17, 20)
- Problem Solving (pages 17-21)

Goal: Reduce Crime and the Fear of Crime

The goal to reduce crime and the fear of crime is a standard goal of law enforcement agencies worldwide. Efforts to support this goal vary with variations in laws, limitations and liabilities of law enforcement agencies, community preferences, socio-economic factors and available resources.

The objectives chosen to provide direction for Sammamish's police department in support of this goal are:

- use information for crime analysis,
- apprehend offenders,
- prevent crime, and
- improve citizens' feeling of security.

The measures on the following pages report the efforts and accomplishments of Sammamish's police department as reflected in the amount of crime (crime rates and statistics), crime incident case clearance rates, adult and juvenile arrest and charge statistics, workload of crime prevention efforts and citizen communications activities.

City of Sammamish Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

Objective: Use Information for Crime Analysis

The "Crime Rate"

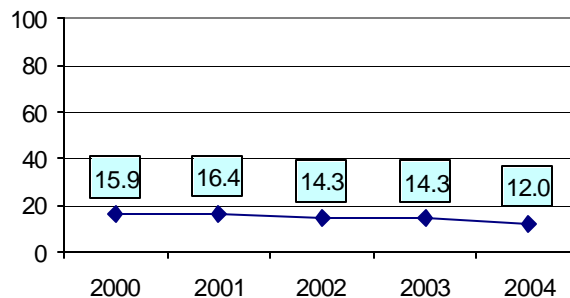
Total Part I Crimes

"Part I Crimes" is a category of crimes established by the U. S. Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that consists of murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson. Part I Crimes compared to the population are known as the "Crime Index" or "Crime Rate." (The Crime Rate is known as the Modified Crime Rate when Arson data is included.)

"Part II Crimes" consist of all other crimes not included in the Part I Crimes category. Part II crimes vary due to differences in local laws.

Part I Crimes Per 1,000 Residents

Commonly known as the "Modified Crime Rate"



National Modified Crime Rate

The FBI calculates and publishes the national crime rate based on the information sent to them by participating agencies. This information is usually released in the fourth quarter of the following year. Therefore, the most recent data available as of this report is the crime rate for 2003 (published in October, 2004).

U. S. National Modified Crime Rate (2003)

40.9

City of Sammamish Police

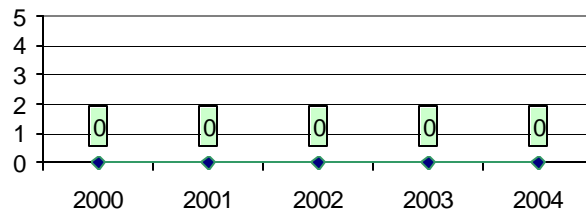
Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

Crimes Against Persons

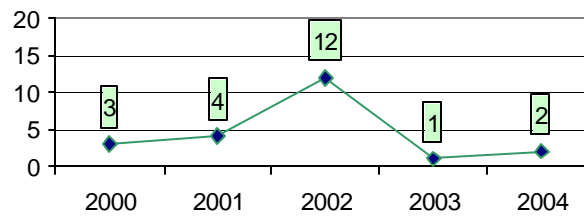
Part I Crimes Against Persons

Part I Crimes include crimes categorized as “violent crimes” or “crimes against persons.” The following are City of Sammamish’s Part I Crimes Against Persons for the past five years.

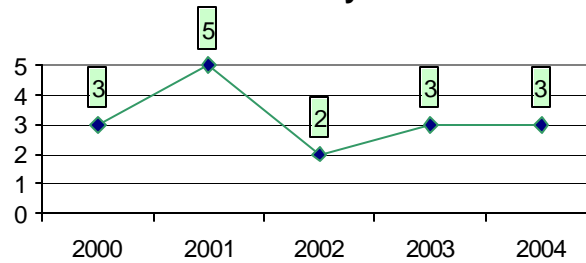
Murder



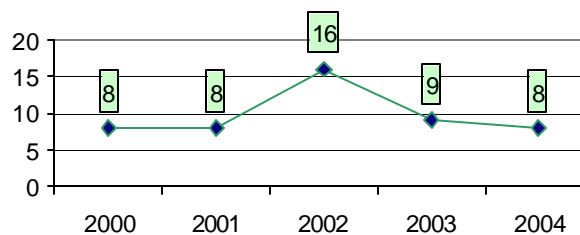
Rape



Robbery



Aggravated Assault



City of Sammamish Police

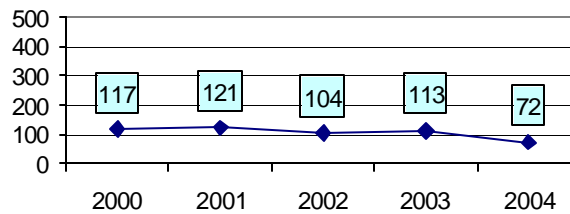
Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

Crimes Against Property

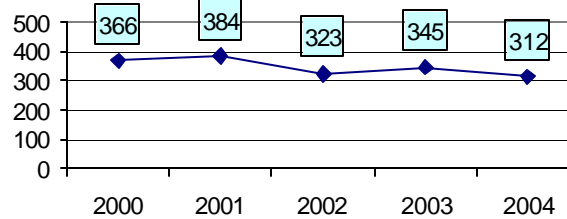
Part I Crimes Against Property

The second group of crimes that make up the Part I Crimes are known as “non-violent crimes” or “crimes against property” or “property crimes.” The following are the City of Sammamish’s Part I Crimes Against Property for the past five years.

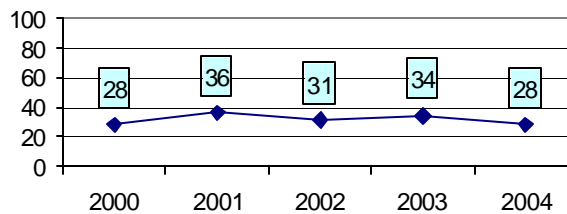
Burglary



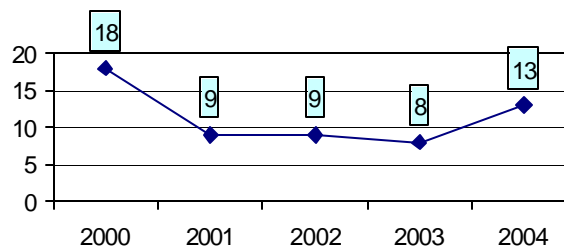
Larceny



Vehicle Theft



Arson



City of Sammamish Police

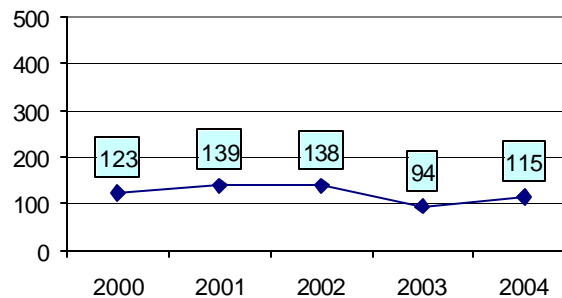
Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

Domestic Violence Crimes

In Washington State "Domestic Violence Crime" refers to any crime which is committed by a spouse, former spouse, person related by blood or marriage, persons who have a child in common, former/current roommates, persons who have or had a dating relationship, and/or persons related to the suspect by the parent-child (biological or legal) relationship. In some cases, the age of the victim or suspect may determine whether or not the legal definition above is met.

"Domestic Violence Incidents" includes all documented police activity related to domestic violence incidents which includes all case reports and citations as well as possibly containing other related activity such as Field Interview Reports (FIR) and assistance to other agencies.

Total Domestic Violence Incidents



The most frequently occurring types of domestic violence crimes in Sammamish in 2004 were:

| <u>Crime</u> | <u>Reported Incidents</u> |
|--|---------------------------|
| Assault Fourth Degree | 31 |
| Violation of Court Orders, Misdemeanor | 21 |
| Total Family/Juvenile Disturbances | 17 |
| Assault, Hands | 2 |
| Violation of Court Orders, Felony | 2 |
| Assault, Other Deadly Weapon | 2 |
| Vandalism | 2 |
| Larceny | 1 |
| Residential Burglary, Not Forced Entry | 1 |
| Total, Sexual Offenses | 1 |
| Other/Miscellaneous | 11 |

NOTE: There were no domestic violence related homicides in Sammamish in 2004.

City of Sammamish Police

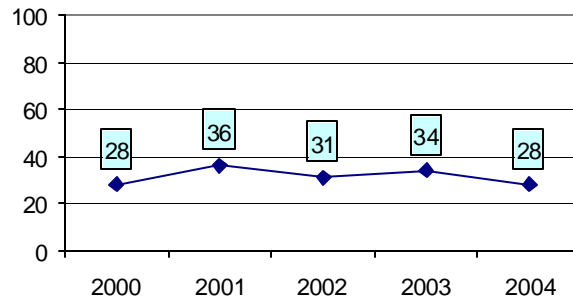
Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

Automobile/Vehicle Related Crimes

Vehicle Thefts

Vehicle Thefts includes thefts of all vehicles including trucks, buses, boats, recreational vehicles and other non-licensed off-road vehicles.

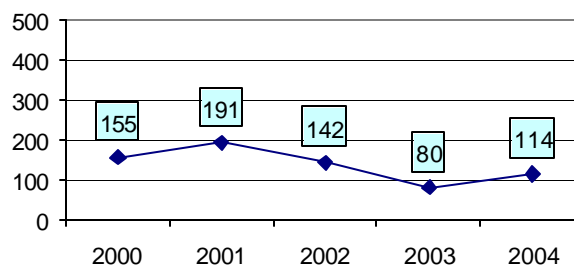
Vehicle Theft



Thefts from Vehicles and Attempted Thefts

Thefts From Vehicles and Attempted Thefts include thefts of property **from** a vehicle including: any part or accessory item attached to the vehicle (gasoline, tires, tape decks, antennas, etc.), and personal property left in a vehicle (purses, gifts, tools), as well as vehicle prowls (no property successfully taken).

Thefts from Vehicles and Attempted Thefts ("Prowls")



City of Sammamish Police

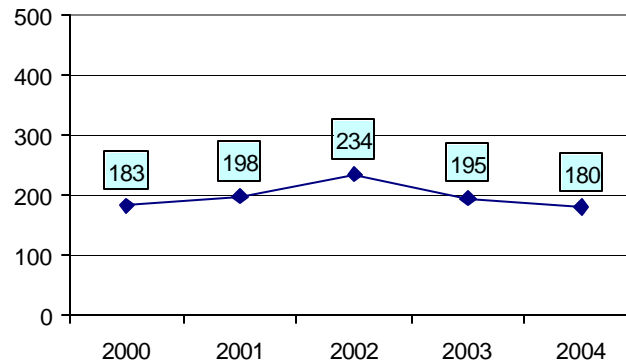
Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

Traffic Incident Information

Traffic Report Data

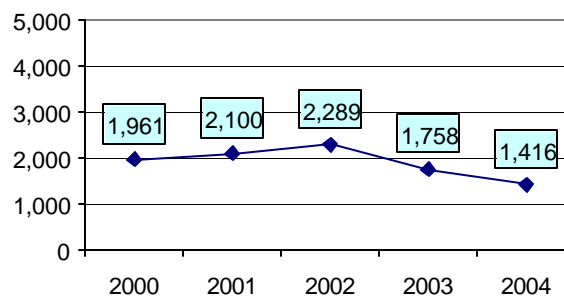
Collision information includes reports for all injury, non-injury and fatality vehicle collisions (including hit and run incidents) taken by the Sammamish Police Department.

Collisions



Citation and Notice of Infraction information includes reports of Driving Under the Influence (DUI) violations, Moving/Hazardous violations (such as all accidents, speeding and reckless driving), and Non-moving Compliance violations (such as defective equipment and parking violations).

Traffic Citations and Notices of Infraction(s)



City of Sammamish Police

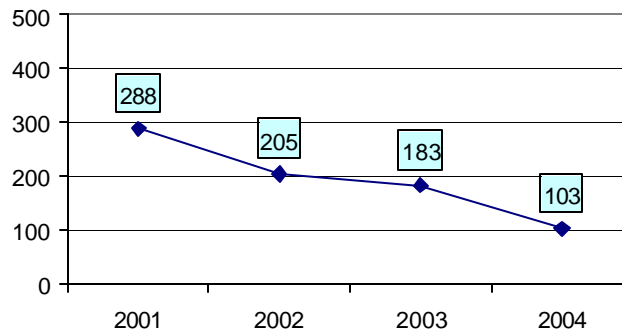
Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

Traffic Report Data, continued

Citizen Traffic Complaints includes all reports citizens make regarding chronic traffic violations and requests for traffic enforcement. These complaints are then distributed to Sammamish's police officers to provide follow-up enforcement and/or a problem solving response (see Problem Solving Projects on pages 17-21).

Citizen Traffic Complaints

Comparable data unavailable prior to 2001



City of Sammamish Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

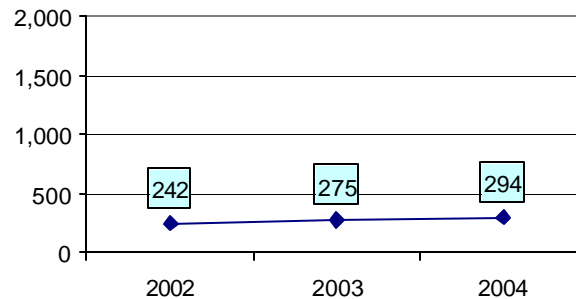
Objective: Apprehend Offenders

Cases Closed "Cleared by Arrest"

The closed cases below are cases known as "cleared by arrest." Although not every case suspect is "arrested," each suspect in these cases has been recommended for criminal charges that may eventually result in an arrest or another form of punitive action (such as a citation). Cases "cleared by arrest" are sent to the King County Prosecutor's office - with the officer or detective's recommendation to file criminal charges. A prosecuting attorney is solely responsible for the decision to formally file charges and prosecute defendants.

Part I & II Cases Closed 'Cleared By Arrest'

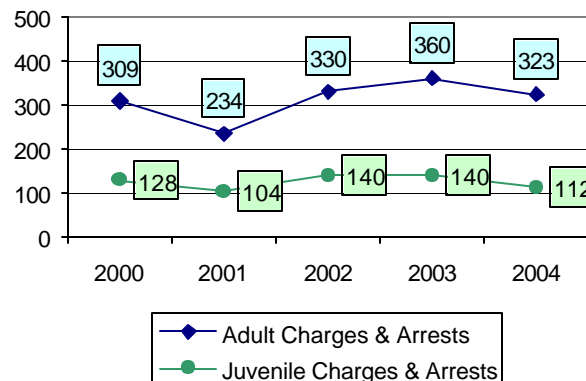
Comparable data unavailable prior to 2002



Charges and Arrests

Of all the cases "cleared by arrest" (see above), the following are the charges & arrests by adult/juvenile status. (Note: Numbers will differ from the number of cases "cleared by arrest" due to differences in reporting standards.)

Adult & Juvenile Charges & Arrests



City of Sammamish Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

Objective: Prevent Crime

Crime Prevention Efforts

Crime Prevention Staffing

Although the city does not have a dedicated Community Crime Prevention Officer, we are dedicated to providing the training and services found in any traditional crime prevention unit. Many of our officers performed crime prevention duties during the year. We are proud to continue to provide vacation house checks for our citizens, performed by the officers who work daytime shifts. During 2004, we took no less than 88 separate requests for vacation house checks from our residents. **Chief Baranzini** was also involved, even on a national scale. Besides administering the False Alarm Ordinance, he often writes and speaks on false alarm reduction in a variety of venues, including moderating workshops on the subject at sheriff and police chief association conferences. Special mention must be made of the outstanding support we receive from the **City of Sammamish Public Works Department** personnel in posting the Block Watch signs and, when necessary, repairing or replacing them.

Crime Prevention Groups

Two (2) full Neighborhood Block Watch presentations were given to neighborhood groups within Sammamish during 2004. As a result of those presentations, there are now 17 formal ("certified") **Neighborhood Block Watch** groups within the city. These groups completed all certification requirements for being recognized as a Block Watch, including posting Block Watch signage at entrances to their neighborhoods. The other neighborhood groups who received the training are still in the process of completing their certification requirements. We are working closely with Sammamish's **Citizen Corps Council**, an initiative under the **U. S. Federal Emergency Management Agency**. Included in the Citizen Corps concept is an Expanded Neighborhood Watch Program, which incorporates terrorism awareness and education with the traditional crime prevention focus of Neighborhood Watch. We look forward to assimilating the neighborhood groups formed under the Citizen Corps Council into our Block Watch Program.

Community Training

Residential and Commercial Security Surveys

Although no residential or commercial security surveys were conducted in 2004, we now have trained personnel available to respond to requests for these valuable documents. **Alana Hall** completed the "Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design" course, conducted by the **Washington State Crime Prevention Association**, and is now certified to conduct residential and commercial security surveys. Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) concepts are incorporated into the surveys. We are also often requested to conduct miscellaneous site surveys by the **Sammamish Department of Community Development**, as part of their formal permit approval process.

False Alarm Reduction

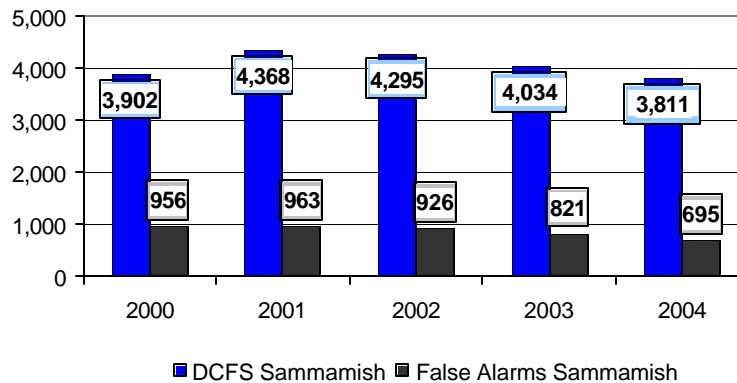
As stated above, **Chief Baranzini** is involved in false alarm reduction efforts at both the local and the national level, including writing on the subject and being involved with national law enforcement-industry groups who work to reduce the incidence of false alarms. He moderated a workshop on false alarm reduction at the 2004 annual conference of the National Sheriffs' Association. Our

City of Sammamish Police

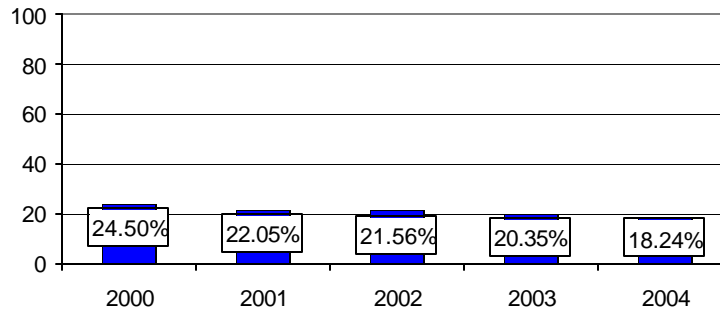
Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

department policy is to work closely with home- and business-owners to solve false alarm problems, avoiding fines and no-response status to the greatest extent possible. Sammamish has become known for its customer-service approach to false alarm reduction, which has proven very effective in reducing the incidence of false alarms. Although the number of new residences in Sammamish continues to grow, most up-scale with alarm systems installed, the city again saw a reduction in the number of false alarm calls from 2003 to 2004, both in terms of raw numbers and in terms of percentage of Dispatched Calls for Service (DCFS). The number of false alarm calls directly impacts the cost of law enforcement services, so we are excited about experiencing a downturn in the incidence of false alarms.

**Sammamish DCFS and False Alarm Calls
By Year**



**Sammamish False Alarms as a % of DCFS
By Year**



For More Information

For more information, or to request a crime prevention or Block Watch presentation or to receive a residential or commercial security survey, please contact the Sammamish Police Department at (425) 836-5674.

City of Sammamish Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

Problem Solving Projects/Programs

Trespass/Loitering/Parking Problem in Shopping Center Parking Lot

Students from Eastlake High School use an opening in the fence between the school and the Sammamish Highlands Shopping Center to gather and loiter for smoking and littering. This causes a disturbance to the nearby preschool. Traffic flow within the shopping center is hindered; vehicles sometimes park in the fire lane, blocking access to a fire hydrant. At one point, gang recruitment efforts appeared to be going on there. Patrol officers and detectives worked with the school to advise students and parents of increased enforcement in the area. Officers took a zero-tolerance approach, either citing or documenting all violations observed. Efforts to get the fence repaired/completed were ineffective, as there was confusion as to ownership of the property.

Results: Officers continue to address the problem when violations are observed. Overall, the amount of loitering smoking, illegal parking, and littering has greatly reduced.

Reduction in City's Jail Costs

(This project is a carry-over from 2003). Since incorporation, we have attempted to reduce the impact of jail costs on our city budget, specifically because of the cost of solely using the **King County Jail**. We entered into several contracts and agreements with other jail providers (e.g., **City of Issaquah**, **Yakima County**, and the **Electronic Home Monitoring Program of the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs**). Still, it was very difficult to control the costs because we could not always dictate which jail a suspect was booked into when the arrest on our warrant was made by another law enforcement agency. We also adopted a policy of "booking" the car (via impound) instead of the driver for the crimes of DWLS/DWLR and (in 2003) DUI/Physical Control.

In October, the **King County Police Chiefs Association** hosted the first King County Regional Criminal Justice Summit. Jurisdictions from all over the county came together in October 2003 to address several issues relating to efficiencies in the criminal justice system. Several committees were formed, one of which was the Decriminalization Committee, with **Chief Baranzini** as its chair. The issue for the Decriminalization Committee was that there were many violations of state law and local ordinances that maybe didn't need to be criminal violations (specifically DWLS 3rd Degree, because of the large percentage of outstanding arrest warrants and in-custody defendants charged with this violation); the committee also recognized that part of the issue was the difficulty of suspended/revoked drivers to get their licenses reinstated, leading them to drive in a suspended status, getting arrested, and eventually serving time in jail, either because they Failed to Appear or as punishment after trial. The committee brought in as many stakeholders as we could identify, such as police, judges, city councilmembers, public defenders, Attorney General's office, and the Department of Licensing. In our deliberations to date, we have found that (1) Decriminalization of city-specific ordinances is workable, but the state wants the motor vehicle laws to be consistent throughout the state, so a city cannot decriminalize DWLS 3rd itself; (2) Decriminalization of some or all of the DWLS/DWLR violations has been discussed in the past and is unlikely to be acceptable to the State Legislature. (3) Unknown to the police representatives on the committee, King County already has a Relicensing Program, as does the City of Seattle.

The committee's work was interrupted by a State Supreme Court decision that the present DWLS 3rd statute to be unconstitutional. Across the state, police quit stopping and booking for DWLS 2nd and 3rd. However, the Committee was able to make some key recommendations to the full Summit: (1) jurisdictions should review their city/codes to determine which violations could be decriminalized; (2) jurisdictions should be part of the King County Relicensing Court or start their own Relicensing Court; and (3) Police Departments should adopt a policy that their officers will provide information about Relicensing Courts to any driver cited for DWLS.

City of Sammamish Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

Results: Sammamish participates in the King County Relicensing Court and adopted a policy that officers will provide Relicensing Court information to violators. Sammamish already had an ordinance to impound the vehicles of DWLS drivers, rather than physically booking the driver. And, since the State Supreme Court's ruling, we have not been citing drivers for DWLS 3rd or for most instances of DWLS 2nd. Therefore, the impact of DWLS 3rd on our court and jail costs has disappeared.

Unlicensed Peddlers

During periods of warm weather, many Sammamish residents have been confronted by groups of young people selling magazine subscriptions. These peddlers are generally brought in from out of state, put up in motels, and then left unsupervised in residential areas in Sammamish and in King and adjacent counties. Beyond the fear expressed by many of our citizens over the appearance of unfamiliar people, we have had some of our citizens defrauded, either by theft of items, alteration of checks, or non-receipt of ordered goods. Sammamish has an ordinance addressing peddlers, but it was not consistently enforced. **Chief Baranzini** implemented a problem-solving project, involving stakeholders in the **City Attorney's Office**, the **City Clerk's Office**, and **Public Works**, as well as the Sammamish Police and the supervisors of the King County Sheriff's Office.

City Clerk Melanie Anderson and **Chief Baranzini** worked together to draft peddler registration forms that captured useful and verifiable data. Sheriff's supervisors are being educated as to the requirements of the city's ordinance. Sammamish Police have responded with more focused interest to citizen complaints, and cited some peddlers for related and non-related crimes (e.g., Driving While License Suspended) and even physically booked some for violation of the ordinance, when appropriate. For a more long-term approach, however, the Chief worked with patrol, the **City Attorney**, and the **City Council Public Safety Committee** to draft an amendment to the ordinance, which would allow the assessment of civil penalties for violation of the code (thereby expediting the officers' processing of complaints), while maintaining criminal charges for certain practices, and holding the businesses employing these youth accountable.

Results: The proposed ordinance amendments continue to be reviewed by the **Public Safety Committee**, with an anticipated vote during first quarter 2005. Signage will be designed and posted by **Public Works** to warn potential peddlers of the requirement to obtain a license before conducting business in the city.

Group Home Assaultive Behavior Problem

Repetitive calls to a group home in Sammamish have impacted police, neighbors, social and health workers, and residents of the home. One individual, with a mental handicap, was the focus of each of the responses made by the police. The types of calls for which the police have been dispatched to the address include vandalism, assault, harassment, welfare checks, and mental complaints, but it was obvious that the police were NOT the right agency to be addressing these issues. **Officer Sue Sherwood** implemented this project, requesting careful documentation of all calls to the house by Sammamish Police Officers. She worked with **Harborview Hospital**, **Community Mental Health Professionals**, **Residence East**, the residence's health care workers, and the **City Prosecutor's Office**; **Issaquah District Court** was also a stakeholder. Officer Sherwood's goal was to identify which agency was most appropriate to deal with the issues of this individual.

Result: **Judge Ottinger**, Issaquah District Court and designated Sammamish Municipal Court Judge, took judicial notice of the mental disability of the individual and declared him incompetent to stand trial for assault or other criminal behavior. The parents of the individual took responsibility to work with the mental health community to reduce the volatility of his actions. This was truly a model for successful problem-solving projects. Since the conclusion of this project, there have not been

City of Sammamish Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

any calls to this residence at all! The police will still respond if situations warrant, but they are no longer taking criminal cases for the behavior of this individual.

Private Road Used as Shortcut, Endangering Pedestrians

Citizens were concerned about the safety of children walking to school when motorists use the narrow street as a shortcut. Because of the narrow width of the street, residents believe it is a private road. **Officer Alana Hall** worked with **John Cowling**, Public Works Project Engineer, to determine legal status of the roadway, which had no sidewalks and no street lights. Neighbors and police both thought this was a private road, and the police even suggested signage with appropriate no-trespassing wording. However, John determined that the existing asphalt roadway fell within the public right-of-way. Public Works subsequently installed a stop sign at the intersection of the street with an arterial. Then, Officer Hall processed complaints received for Failure to Stop for Stop Sign.

Results: Legal status of the street was determined and a legally enforceable stop sign was installed by Public Works. Complaining neighbors have now been informed that people can use the street, since it is public right-of-way.

Trespass Request Enforcement

The police department responds to requests to “trespass” individuals off of private and, in some cases, publicly-owned property. This process involves serving the individual with a notification that they will be arrested or cited for trespass if they return to the named property. The present trespass warning form is single-sheet, which requires duplicates to be filled in by hand and to each be signed by the officer and the trespassed individual. This is time-consuming. **Officer Hughes Ebinger** designed a form that could be printed in triplicate, utilizing NCR (“no carbon required”) paper. He also expressed concerns with the current process by which copies of these forms were processed internally in the police department and that the wording might not be legally defensible. Officer Ebinger’s suggested triplicate form would provide a copy of the warning for the trespassed person, the property owner, and a file copy for the police department for input into its electronic trespass file, which each officer can access through their laptop computers. He wanted to make sure that the City Attorney had input into the wording so that the warning was legally-enforceable.

Results: We are awaiting the prosecutor’s suggested wording for the form, but are convinced that this suggestion will save the officers much time and contribute to a higher percentage of convictions in court, if the trespassed individual returns to the property without permission. In the meantime, record-keeping processes has been improved, and all Sammamish officers are being provided timely updates to their trespass files, to include the expiration date of the trespass warning.

Animal Problem (Vicious Dogs) and Outstanding Arrest Warrants

A resident of Sammamish had two pit bulls that were aggressive toward neighbors and were running loose in the neighborhood. Previous attempts to handle the problem through **Animal Control** met with only temporary success, and there was pressure to move responsibility for this issue totally to the police department. **Chief Baranzini** met with **Animal Control Sergeant Kris Meyer** and, together, went to the owner’s residence. The owner’s wife willingly gave up the dogs to Animal Control. In the process, Chief Baranzini helped the dog’s owner to voluntarily surrender himself on several outstanding warrants from Sammamish and at least two other jurisdictions, with an expedited first appearance on all Sammamish and Redmond charges before the Issaquah District Court judge, while Sgt. Meyer kept in touch with the owner and gave him advice on replacement dog breeds.

Results: The dogs were surrendered to King County Animal Control, so the problem has been eliminated. In addition, several misdemeanor warrants were quashed. Thus, this was a problem-solving project that not only attacked the cause of the neighbors’ fear, but also took a helpful,

City of Sammamish Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

personal approach to several issues relating to the pitbulls' owner, an approach that we would hope could be more the rule, rather than the exception, when conducting formal problem-solving projects.

Unenforceable Trespassing, Party Locations

(This is an on-going project, having been worked since 2002.) Both the **City of Sammamish** and the **City of Redmond** have undeveloped park property along Lake Sammamish at the north end of the city. The City of Redmond's property includes a dock, which has become a gathering place for youths to party. Litter and human waste are among the items left behind by trespassers to the park properties. **Chief Baranzini** and **MPO Mark Konoske** have worked closely with the two Parks Departments. We now have a trespass enforcement request on file from the City of Redmond, giving us greater enforcement authority on their property. During 2004, Sammamish Officers stepped up on-view enforcement of trespassers on both properties, giving warnings or citing, as appropriate at the time.

Results: This is a seasonal offense, so we will need to wait until the weather warms up to determine the impact of our 2004 efforts. We will continue monitoring the situation and working with the two park departments during 2005. Hopefully, word has spread that these properties are NOT good places to party!

Fire Lane Parking Violations

There was a chronic parking violation problem at three apartment/condominium complexes in the City of Sammamish. **Master Police Officer Mike Yamamoto** implemented a problem-solving project to address this potentially hazardous condition, working with the apartment. The fire lanes are visibly marked, as required by State law and City ordinance. Stepped up enforcement efforts by patrol have indicated that most of the violators are residents of the complexes. Officers continue to monitor these locations for further violations.

Results: Incidence of Fire Lane parking violations in the complexes has reduced. An interesting outcome is that residents who were cited are now calling the police when they observe vehicles illegally parked!

Traffic Complaint

Skyline High School students were using a homeowners' association private road as a shortcut. This section of road is already posted with signage indicating the street was a "private easement." With recent maintenance and new asphalt, the association was afraid more damage would be done to their roadway. School Resource **Officer Alana Hall** followed up on lists of trespassing vehicles provided by the association's community road manager and contacted students at the school, "trespassing" them from the private road. Warning letters were also sent to the registered owners of the vehicles. Formal "No Trespassing" signs were ordered.

Results: With the end of the 2003-2004 school year, this problem-solving project was closed. During the new 2004-2005 school year, we will be watching to see if the problem resurfaced. Since the posting of the "No Trespassing" signs, there have been no further problems reported.

Gang Recruitment

Two subjects, wearing gang colors and identifying themselves as members of a criminal gang, appeared to be recruiting members and intimidating students of Eastlake High School. The major location of their activity happened to be the same as the shopping center trespass problem, discussed above. Sammamish officers pulled out the old *King County Sheriff's Office Gang Manual*,

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which **Administrative Sergeant Dan Pingrey** had written during a previous assignment, and implemented a no-tolerance policy, letting it be known that anyone flying gang “colors” or associating with gang members would be cited for whatever violation they were observed doing—no verbal warnings would be given. Department of Corrections personnel put restrictions on the main individual involved, ordering him not to wear gang “colors.” The **Eastlake High School Administration** also was involved, advising the student body that gang clothing would not be allowed on campus. **Detective Bill Albright** briefed parents who appeared unaware of the meaning of the gang clothing, so that parents could “police” their own children. Owners of residences where gang activity seemed to be centered were also advised of possible consequences of permitting gang activity at their premises.

Results: The problem appears to have been eliminated. The gang recruiter has not been observed around the school since his DOC community corrections officer put the restrictions on him.

City of Sammamish Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

Objective: Improve Citizens' Feeling of Security

Public Communication and Education Efforts

Newsletters and Published Articles

The police department contributes at least one article to almost every edition of Sammamish's city newsletter. The annual *Service Efforts and Accomplishments Reports* (such as this edition) are posted on the city's web page (www.ci.sammamish.wa.us). Several times during the year, we provided articles for the *Sammamish Review* and for the PTSA newsletters for the elementary and junior high/middle schools within Sammamish. Homeowner's associations have also requested our articles for inclusion in their association newsletters. Articles this year have included such topics as the new Police Tasers, arrests of suspects in Identity Theft Rings, Parking Statutes, and Domestic Violence. **Chief Baranzini** authored several articles published in professional journals, such as the *Native American Law Digest*.

Crime Alert Bulletins

We have an active program of publishing and disseminating Crime Alert bulletins as specific crime trends are identified by our officers or by the Sheriff's Centralized Crime Analysis Unit. We also utilize these bulletins to pass on crime prevention tips. These bulletins are distributed by our patrol officers as they make their rounds, are available at City Hall for citizens who come in to do business, and are emailed to Block Watch Captains and Homeowners' Association contacts. During 2004, we published special bulletins and flyers on the following topics: Fireworks Restrictions, Boat Propeller Theft Trend, National Night Out, False Alarm Prevention Month, and Halloween Safety.

Community Meetings

In addition to **Neighborhood Block Watch** meetings, we have been active in answering requests for speakers or participants in various types of meetings. Our annual participation in **National Night Out** occurred on August 3rd. As in previous years, 2004's National Night Out became "National Week Out," as one neighborhood had its event the Saturday before the 3rd. Seven (7) developments participated this year, with approximately 500 people involved. (One neighborhood participated for the fifth straight year!). Besides the police, the **Sammamish Fire Department** and two **King County Sheriff Reserve Deputies** who are Sammamish residents, made the rounds, visiting the various block and neighborhood events. The police also participate in the monthly Neighborhood Connections meetings at City Hall, giving presentations on crime trends and special projects.

Citizens Academies

Although Citizens Academies were cancelled by the Sheriff's Office for budgetary reasons, we partner with the Sheriff and the contract cities of northeast King County to advertise and/or host Citizens Academies. These are great opportunities for our citizens to learn about the behind-the-scenes operation of a police department. We look forward to being able to participate in a Citizens Academy for the residents of Sammamish and the unincorporated areas of East King County.

Goal: Provide High-quality, Cost-effective, and Accountable Services to the City of Sammamish, WA

The goal "to provide high-quality, cost-effective, and accountable services" is a goal any service industry might strive for. It reflects a concern for the appropriate and effective use of community resources. Efforts to support this goal are made in partnership with elected officials and police administrators, taking into consideration problem areas, community concerns for quality of life and resources available.

The objectives chosen to provide direction for Sammamish's police department in support of this goal are:

- provide responsive services to citizens, and
- provide cost-effective services to citizens.

The measures on the following pages report the efforts and accomplishments of Sammamish's police department using traditional responsiveness measures (such as response times and complaints). Additionally, cost information is shown in ratios of costs by the population, by available revenue, by staffing and by volume of work.

City of Sammamish Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

Objective: Provide Responsive Services to Citizens

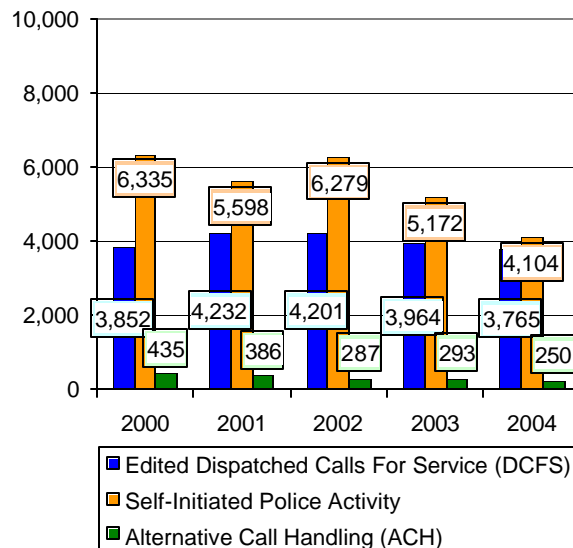
Response to Calls

Edited Dispatched Calls for Service (DCFS), Self-initiated Police Activities and Alternative Call Handling (ACH) Reports

Police engage in a variety of activities in a workday. Primarily police activity is captured in the number of “calls” responded to during a day. A “call” may be an incident called in by a citizen to the 9-1-1 center or a call may be “self initiated” by the officer, responding to a crime they’ve witnessed or to chronic problems in a neighborhood (see Problem Solving Projects on pages 17-21). In addition to the calls responded to by officers, the Alternative Call Handling (ACH) program allows 9-1-1 center operators to take certain police reports over the phone in order to allow police officers more time to respond to citizens who need an officer present at the location of their incident.

Below are the numbers of Edited Dispatched Calls For Service (DCFS), Self-initiated Police Activities and Alternative Call Handling (ACH) incidents reported for the past five years.

Police Calls



City of Sammamish Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

Response Times to High Priority Calls

Call Priorities and Response Times

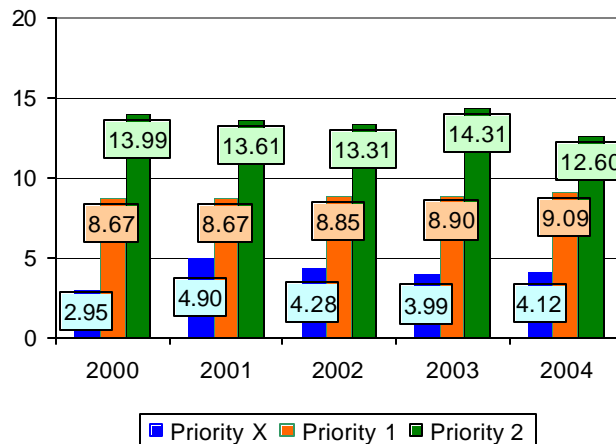
When calls for police assistance are received by the Communications (9-1-1) Center, they are entered into the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system and given a “priority” based on the criteria described below. If the call receiver is in doubt as to the appropriate priority, the call is assigned the higher of the two priority designators in question.

“**Priority X**” designates critical dispatches, those incidents that pose an obvious danger to the life of an officer or citizen. It is used for felony crimes in-progress where the possibility of confrontation between a victim and suspect exists. Examples include: shootings, stabbings, robberies or burglaries.

“**Priority 1**” designates immediate dispatches; those calls that require immediate police action. Examples include: silent alarms, injury traffic accidents, in-progress crimes or crimes so recent that the suspect may still be in the immediate area.

“**Priority 2**” designates prompt dispatches; those calls that could escalate to a more serious degree if not policed quickly. Examples include: verbal disturbances and blocking traffic accidents.

**Average Response Times* to High
Priority Calls in Minutes**



* The 9-1-1 Center for the City of Sammamish Police measures response times from the time a citizen's phone call is received to the time an officer arrives at the location of the incident.

City of Sammamish Police

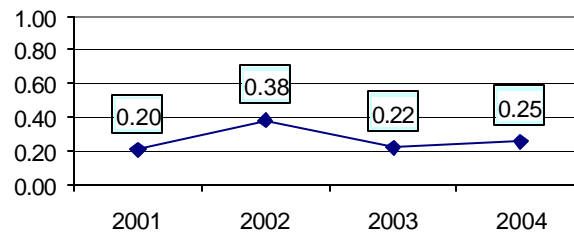
Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

Complaints by Citizens Against Officers

Complaints by Citizens Against Officers

Complaints per 1,000 Police Contacts

Comparable data unavailable prior to 2001



| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|---|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| Number of Complaints | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Number of Police Contacts (Edited DCFS & Self-initiated Police Contacts) | 10,123 | 10,480 | 9,136 | 7,869 |

City of Sammamish Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

Objective: Provide Cost-effective Services to Citizens

Costs of Services

The City of Sammamish contracts with the King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) for police services. Among other benefits, contracting for services from a larger law enforcement agency allows for cost savings through "economies of scale." Specific economies of scale provided through the contract with KCSO include:

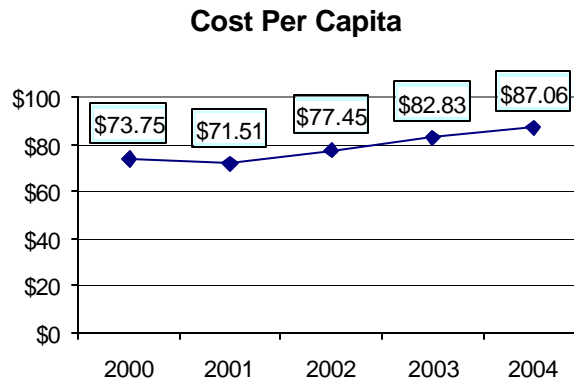
- Existing Mutual Aid Agreements with other law enforcement agencies in Washington State,
- A large pool of officers if back-up help is necessary,
- Coverage if your officers are away,
- Expertise of specialized units to assist officers,
- More experienced officers to select from for staffing, and
- Costs shared throughout the department keeping city costs down.

Costs for police services vary depending on a city's resources and the level and type of police services the community wants. The dollar amounts and staffing levels shown below are taken from the contracts for police services (billed financial exhibits) for the years indicated. The City of Sammamish may have had additional funds or expenditures for special projects or programs as part of the city's law enforcement budget that are **not** reflected in this report.

The following are four ways of putting the cost-to-services picture together for the City of Sammamish. (NOTE: Dollar amounts shown have **not** been adjusted for inflation.)

Cost per Capita

Cost Per Capita shows the contract cost for police services divided by Sammamish's population (for example: year 2004 contract cost (\$3,182,757) divided by year 2004 population (36,560) = \$87.06).



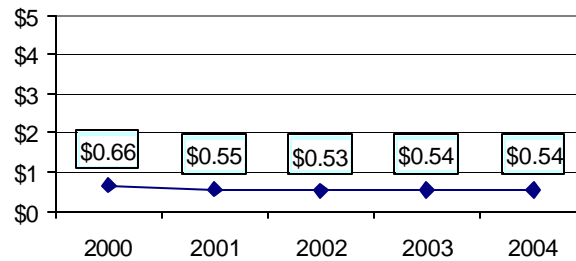
City of Sammamish Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

Cost per \$1,000 of Assessed Real Property Value

Cost Per \$1,000 of Assessed Real Property Value shows Sammamish's contract cost in relationship to the property values (a.k.a. primary revenue source) of Sammamish.

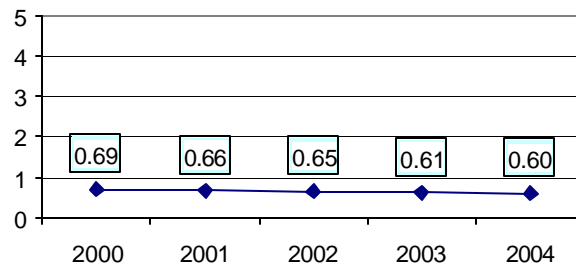
Cost Per \$1,000 of Assessed Real Property Value



Commissioned Officers per 1,000 Residents

Commissioned Officers Per 1,000 Residents shows how many commissioned police officers are employed by Sammamish for every 1,000 residents. This number includes commissioned officers who work in supervisory or other non-patrol related positions as well as any special services officers who work part-time for the city, but does not include professional (i.e. non-police) support staff.

Commissioned Officers Per 1,000 Residents



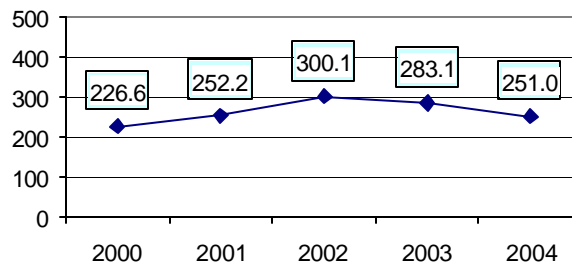
City of Sammamish Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

Edited Dispatched Calls for Service (DCFS) per Patrol Officer

Edited Dispatched Calls for Service (DCFS) Per Patrol Officer gives a picture of the average number of dispatched calls one patrol officer responds to within a year. This number only uses dispatched calls Sammamish pays for and does not include the number of responses an officer initiates (such as witnessing and responding to traffic violations). Also, the numbers below are **patrol only** and exclude non-patrol commissioned officers (such as supervisors or special duty officers/detectives).

Edited Dispatched Calls for Service (DCFS) Per Patrol Officer



Glossary

Adult Arrests: An arrest is counted every time an adult is cited for a criminal offense or is booked. More specifically:

1. It includes all adult bookings, plus
2. All adult citations that are classified as criminal non-traffic.
3. When an adult is both cited and booked, it is counted only once.

CAD: See "Computer Aided Dispatch" below.

Cases Cleared/Clearance: This refers to the solving of an offense by arrest or, in some circumstances, by exceptional means (e.g., the suspect died, is imprisoned on another charge, victim refuses to testify, etc.).

Cleared by Arrest: This is a case that is closed by identifying at least one suspect and charges against that suspect(s) are recommended to the Prosecuting Attorney. Although called "cleared by arrest" this closure does not require physical booking into a jail or juvenile detention facility. It also does not require the charging of all suspects if/when there are multiple suspects involved in a crime. This category includes criminal citations into district and municipal courts for misdemeanors, felony filings into Superior Court, and all filings into Juvenile Court.

Other clearance codes:

1. "Cleared Exceptional" refers to a case in which a crime and a suspect involved in the crime have both been confirmed but, due to circumstances outside the control of law enforcement, charges are not being recommended to the Prosecuting Attorney. (One example of this is when the suspect is already being charged for the crime by another police jurisdiction.)
2. "Cleared Unfounded" refers to a case in which it is discovered that the reported incident was either not true or was not a crime.
3. "Cleared Administrative" refers to an incident found to be non-criminal in nature, but which requires some police action to close the incident (e.g., handling of lost and found property).
4. "Cleared Inactive" refers to cases in which all investigative leads have been exhausted (or none existed) and the case cannot be closed by any other clearance classifications.

Citation: Often called a "ticket," a citation is a written document issued to a citizen who commits a crime or violates a law. The citation describes the crime and/or the law that has been violated and identifies the punishment that has been standardized by the court system (i.e., the standardized monetary amounts payable for traffic violations). While citations prescribe a penalty for a crime, they may be challenged through the court system. They usually include instructions for the cited citizen to appeal the citation.

Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD): A computerized communication system used by emergency response agencies for dispatching and tracking calls for emergency assistance.

Domestic Violence: Domestic violence is a subcategory of other crimes. Virtually any crime can be sub-classified as domestic violence. In the State of Washington, domestic violence is defined as a crime of violence against the person or property of a spouse, former spouse, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who have a child in common, former/current

roommates, persons who have or had a dating relationship, and persons related to the suspect by the parent-child (biological or legal) relationship. In some cases, the age of the victim or suspect may determine whether or not the legal definition above is met.

Dispatched Calls For Service (DCFS): Dispatched calls for service are calls received in the Communications Center and to which one or more patrol cars are dispatched. For information about "Edited Dispatched Calls For Service (DCFS)" see the Data Sources section of this report.

Felony: Felony crimes are more serious in terms of either harm or loss to persons or property than misdemeanors, and usually are punished by more restrictive methods than citations. Felonies have subclasses (A, B and C) that are based on the extent of harm to a person or the dollar value of loss or damage to property.

Identifier Codes for Priority of Dispatched Police Calls: The Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) systems used by 9-1-1 Centers use a system of codes to identify the types of calls to which police are being dispatched. Along with categorizing the type of incident the codes also assign the call a priority level based on the urgency required for the police response. The following are the priority levels used by the Communications (9-1-1) Center for the various types of police calls:

- Priority 0 (9-1-1 Dispatch): This code is used when a dispatcher sends a police unit to an incident based on the location, name and phone number information automatically generated by the 9-1-1 CAD system based on the origin of the call. This may be necessary when a caller is unable (for whatever reasons) to give the information or gives minimal information before the call is somehow terminated. Open phone lines and disconnected lines to which a call-receiver is unable to re-contact the caller are also examples of Priority 0 calls.
- Priority X (Critical Dispatch): This code is used for incidents that pose an obvious danger to the life of an officer or citizen. Examples are felony crimes in progress, "help the officer" situations, shootings, stabbings, in-progress robberies and in-progress burglaries where the possibility of a confrontation between a victim and a suspect exists.
- Priority 1 (Immediate Dispatch): This code is used for incidents requiring immediate police action. Examples are silent alarms at banks or businesses, silent residential alarms, injury accidents, major disturbances with weapons involved, in-progress burglaries of unoccupied structures, and other types of crimes in-progress (or which have just occurred) where a suspect may still be in the immediate area.
- Priority 2 (Prompt Dispatch): This code is used for events that involve situations that could escalate to a more serious degree if not policed quickly. Examples are verbal disturbances, blocking accidents, and incidents of shoplifters in custody who are not causing a problem.
- Priority 3 (Routine Dispatch): This code is used for low priority incidents in which time is not the critical factor in the proper handling of the call. Examples are burglaries or larcenies that are not in progress, "cold" vehicle thefts and abandoned vehicle calls.
- Priority 4 (Dispatch as available): This code is used for special circumstances or "seasonal" calls. Examples are reports of snowball throwing during winter months or firecracker complaints around July 4th.

Misdemeanor: Crimes that inflict harm or loss but to a lesser extent than a felony (e.g., assault fourth degree or simple assault). Misdemeanors usually are punished through

monetary payment via a citation and/or other restrictions (such as restraining orders or no trespass orders).

Part I Crimes: This is a category of crimes established by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It includes criminal homicide (which includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter; but excludes deaths by negligence, attempts to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, justifiable homicide, and traffic fatalities), forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Part I Crimes Against Persons: These crimes are also referred to as "violent crimes." They consist of criminal homicide (as defined above), forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Part I Crimes Against Property: These are burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Part II Crimes: This is a category of crimes consisting of all other crimes not included in the Part I Crimes category. Part II crimes vary due to differences in local laws, but typically include one or more of the following crimes: all other assaults (simple), forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property (buying, receiving and/or possessing), vandalism, weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.), prostitution and commercialized vice, sex offenses (including statutory rape, indecent exposure, etc. but excluding forcible rape, prostitution and commercialized vice), drug violations, gambling, offenses against families and children, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, liquor violations, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and others.

Data Sources

The data compiled in this report was collected from the following sources and, as such, is subject to the data standards and limitations of the source agency:

- City of Sammamish Police (information regarding: traffic complaints, crime prevention activities, problem solving projects and public communication and education efforts)
- Edited Dispatched Calls For Service (DCFS) are the incidents that originate with a phone call to the 9-1-1 Center requesting a police response (either emergency or non-emergency). The totals shown in this report are limited to the DCFS calls that the city is charged for as part of their contract. Actual DCFS counts may be slightly (usually less than 5%) higher. This data is reported via the King County Sheriff's Office Communications Center Section, Research, Planning and Information Services Unit and Contracting Unit.
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) annual statistical report *Crime in the United States: 2003*
- Washington State Office of Financial Management (demographic information)
- King County Sheriff's Office:
 - Annual Statistical Reports
 - Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system reports
 - Internal Investigations Unit statistical reports
 - Interlocal Agreements - Exhibit Bs (contract cost and staffing information)
- King County Tax Assessor's Office (real property values)
- Washington State Courts, Courts of Limited Jurisdiction annual caseload reports (traffic citation and Notice of Infraction information); available on the Internet at: www.courts.wa.gov/caseload

Improved Data

One of the functions of a Service Efforts and Accomplishments Report is to highlight data collection and reporting methods that may need modification. Since the first annual report was published in 2000, the research and publishing staff have identified several ways to improve the data presented in these reports. Many improvements were implemented since that time and therefore data may differ somewhat in subsequent reports.